

that the negro is out of State politics, but asked: "Do you know or know of a Democrat who will vote with the Republicans because we have a new Constitution?" I do not.

MONTAGUE AND CABELL.
Speaking of State politics suggests the story which has appeared in some of the Virginia papers that Governor Montague and Colonel George C. Cabell, of Danville, were not now political friends. A Virginian who should be well informed on the subject assured me to-day that the matter had been exaggerated. The story, he said, first appeared in the Danville paper. During Mr. Montague's candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination Mr. Cabell was one of his most ardent supporters, and it was due mainly to his efforts that the city of Danville was carried for Mr. Montague. This sweeping victory had as much to do with carrying the State against Mr. Swanson as any other one thing. Mr. Cabell was chosen by Mr. Montague to present his name to the Norfolk convention, which he did in a notable speech. Naturally, therefore, Mr. Cabell was regarded as violating the sentiments of the State administration on the floor of the House of Delegates. It is positively asserted that there has been no disagreement between Mr. Cabell and Mr. Montague, though the relations existing are not, as a matter of fact, so cordial as once they were. It is true, I believe, that Mr. Montague has declined to follow the recommendations of Colonel Cabell in making a number of appointments, and that the latter declines to make further recommendations, but there is no personal misunderstanding. It is well known that others who were prominent among Mr. Montague's supporters have not been uniformly successful in having their way with the Executive. But it should be borne in mind that it is not always desirable for an official to oblige all his friends.

THE CANAL.
Senator Daniel and Senator Martin have each endorsed ex-Senator Jones, of Arkansas, on the isthmian Canal Commission. It is generally believed that Senator Harris, of Kansas, and ex-Governor Sayers, of Texas, will be the Democratic members of the commission. Still, Mr. Jones is thought to have a chance. It will be a long while before work is begun on the canal, as a matter of fact, whose name is familiar to every reader of The Times-Dispatch told me a day or so ago he very much doubted whether it would ever be constructed. He felt sure it would be ten years at least before it was completed, and probably a century before it would pay.

A rural free delivery route has been established from Level Run, Pittsylvania county, to commence April 1st. The length of the route will be over forty-two miles. There will be two carriers, and an area of thirty-two square miles will be covered. Nine hundred and twenty people, living in 230 houses, will have mail left at their doors every day. The postoffice at Renan and Glenland will be discontinued, and those at Straightstone and Cedar Forest will be supplied by rural carriers.

Pleasant C. Shields has been appointed rural carrier from Spring Garden, Va., with John A. Shields as substitute.

Robert L. Moore and Lloyd Myers have been appointed carrier and substitute, respectively, from Whittem, Va.

A postoffice has been established at Hildrup, McDowell county, N. C., with Charles E. House as postmaster. A postoffice has been established at Clifton, Gloucester county, with Thomas B. Clifton as postmaster, and one at Doss, Grayson county, with Walter C. Doss as postmaster.

The First National Bank of Rocky Mount, Va., has been authorized to begin business, with a capital of \$25,000. Taylor Brice is cashier.

A new bank, to be called the People's National Bank of Manassas, has been given authority to organize. The capital will be \$25,000. The incorporators are A. W. Shiebler, S. J. Johnston, H. A. Thompson, J. E. Herrell and W. H. Brown.

Letters patent have been issued to R. P. Bull, of Bridgewater, Va., on a moth trap, and to Martin V. Hanemann, of Portsmouth, on a self-waiting table.

MR. GOODE UNWELL.
Hon. John Goode has been confined to his home with sickness for several days. Inquiry at his office to-day elicited the fact that he is still quite unwell, though he is not thought to be seriously ill. He is at the residence of his son, on South Avenue.

Colonel John S. Cunningham, of North Carolina, is in the city to-day. Colonel Cunningham is very busy in discussing his gubernatorial boom, with several North Carolina papers, and is expected to leave here with nothing to do with politics, but is connected with a big business deal, which the Colonel declined to discuss.

Representative Henry L. Maynard, of Portsmouth, was here yesterday. He was accompanied by Messrs. James V. Treby and John Lawler, of Norfolk. Mr. Maynard returned home yesterday. Mr. Treby and Mr. Lawler went back to-day.

In the new Congressional Directory, just issued, Mr. Maynard has a biographical sketch of two and a half lines, believed to be about as modest as any which ever appeared in the directory. Congressmen have their own sketch. Representative George O. Johnston gave himself a line and a half.

CANNOT CLEAR THE MYSTERY.
(Continued from First Page.)

Following day, December 3d. She left home then, going to Niagara Falls. "Who accompanied you to the Falls?" asked Mr. Coatsworth.

"Mr. Pennell."

Mrs. Burdick said she came to Buffalo one day during her stay at the Falls. She did not see her husband on that occasion. She saw her mother, however, by appointment made over the phone. Her mother knew why she went to the

100 Doses For One Dollar

Economy in medicine must be measured by two things—cost and effect. It cannot be measured by either alone. It is greatest in that medicine that does the most for the money—that radically and permanently cures at the least expense. That medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures pimples, eczema and all eruptions, tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it reliable in giving perfect satisfaction. It takes away that tired feeling, gives energy and puts the blood in good condition." Miss Evelyn Colburn, 1455 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

Everything displayed in our window is in our stock—but many good things in our stock are not in our windows.



SPRING STYLES

The Short Covert Coat with the new Spring ideas will resume control of the market—it's too becoming and inviting to be overlooked by the young man who knows.

Buffon said, "The style is the man himself," but we say, "The style is here in our clothing within the reach of every man!"

Top Coats, \$7.50 to \$35
Spring Suits, \$10 to \$30

Like our clothing, our Hats, Shoes and Furnishings are the best to be had, and the new spring things are all in.

O. H. Berry & Co.

Falls, witness said. Mrs. Burdick had told her.

"He told her," Mrs. Burdick went on, "he had caught me in a position which he could not overlook, and that I would have to leave. He said he did not blame me as much as he did Pennell; that Pennell was more to blame than I was."

When she left the Falls finally, the witness averred, she came to Buffalo. Pennell met her at the station. They remained in the station and then started for New York. Pennell went with her. Mrs. Pennell was also in New York.

Mrs. Coatsworth showed the witness a letter written by Mrs. Pennell, dated December 29, 1902, to Burdick. In it Mrs. Pennell said she wanted to warn him, and pleaded with him to take Mrs. Burdick home and not blast the lives of his children.

Another letter written by Mrs. Pennell to Burdick was read. It was another plea that he drop the divorce proceedings and consent to the return of Mrs. Burdick, for the sake of his children, declaring that they needed a mother's love and care. Mrs. Pennell urged him to trust his wife once more.

ENGAGED DEFECTIVES.
The District Attorney here reverted to the divorce action. Mrs. Burdick said that Pennell managed everything for her in relation to it. She denied that she had engaged the detectives who followed Burdick, Pennell did all that.

"On December 12th you wrote a letter to your husband from New York, in which you said that you were going back home, would make no difference for the reason that Pennell said you had no defense, and the divorce was to be granted by agreement. Why was the change made with regard to making a defense?"

"Mr. Burdick told me if I made no defense I could have the children half the time, so I thought I had better not make a defense. Afterwards I thought I would make a defense and save my honor."

"At the time you and Mr. Pennell decided to put in no defense, you supposed Pennell would get a divorce from his wife?"

"Yes."

"And it was after Mrs. Pennell had refused to permit Pennell to get a divorce that you decided to defend your suit?"

"No; Mrs. Pennell never positively refused."

"Didn't Pennell tell you that his wife would not agree, and did you then decide to defend the suit?"

"No; he decided that himself."

"What was Pennell going to do with you after you were divorced?"

"He said he would go out West and get a divorce from his wife and marry me."

Mrs. Burdick declared she did not know if Pennell had any means of his own. Pennell had not agreed, she said, to give her a bond for \$35,000 to support her through life.

Mr. Coatsworth showed the witness a copy of a bond for \$50,000 given by Pennell to secure the payment to her of \$35,000. The copy was in Mr. Burdick's handwriting. Mrs. Burdick said she did not know the bond was in her safety deposit box.

Mrs. Burdick said she did not know that Pennell made provision for the payment of \$25,000 to her, and denied that he ever told her that sum. She did not know whether he had assigned any of his life insurance policies over to her. She did not know that Pennell had made any provision for her.

PAID HER EXPENSES.
While she was in Atlantic City Pennell never gave her any money, but he paid her expenses. He went with her from New York to Atlantic City, and stayed there for a week. They talked about the divorce proceedings. He told her she need not worry; that everything was going all right, and that she had a good defense; that she would get the divorce instead of her husband getting it. Pennell left for Buffalo the night of February 24th.

"Didn't he love you just as much then as now?"

"Yes, he did."

"Did you receive any communication from him prior to your husband's death, and after you left Atlantic City?"

"I did not."

"I will."

"What were you engaged at Wednesday evening, February 25th?"

"I think I was in the room in the hotel reading. I think I was tired and went to bed."

"And when did you get up?"

"About 8 o'clock."

"Did you receive a telegram from your mother that morning?"

"Yes, it was from Ed, was dead."

"Did you receive any letters from your mother while you were away?"

"Yes, two weeks, sometimes."

"Have you those letters now?"

"No, I destroyed them."

"Wasn't that rather strange?"

"No, it was my custom to destroy my letters. While I am away, I always do that."

Letters from her mother ceased coming, she said, so she telegraphed Mrs. Hill on the Sunday preceding Burdick's death asking if she was ill. She received a reply the same day, also a telegram from Pennell, asking her to meet him in New York.

WIRED PENNELL.
When your mother announcing Burdick's death, what reply did you send?"

"I replied that I would be home the following morning."

"Yes, I wired him to meet me at the station."

"You arrived that Friday morning. Did you see Mrs. Hill?"

"Did you ask her how it happened?"

"Why, yes; I said, 'Mamma, what in the world has happened?' and she said, 'Ed is dead, and he has been murdered right in his own house.'"

"Did you hear from Pennell that day?"

"I got a brief note from him in which he said he was sorry that he had been at the Falls when my telegram arrived so that he could not meet me."

She did not reply, she said, nor did she communicate with him in any way after that. She never saw Pennell again after he left her on the train going to Atlantic City.

It was after 8 o'clock when the afternoon session of the inquiry was begun, with Mrs. Burdick again on the stand. Mr. Coatsworth read a letter from Mrs. Pennell to Burdick, in which she pleaded with him to take Mrs. Burdick home and not blast the lives of his children.

Several other letters written by Pennell, in which he intimated suicide were read by the district attorney. The tone of all the letters were the same, expressive of extreme unhappiness because of his separation from Mrs. Burdick, and stating that life was not worth living; that he would welcome death as a relief.

NOTHING DEFINITE.
Mrs. Burdick said she had received letters from Pennell written in a melancholy vein. He did not care whether he lived or not. He said he would rather be dead than crippled or maimed. He had never said anything definite to her about ending his existence.

In reply to a question by the district attorney, Mrs. Burdick said that she had no knowledge of duplicate keys of the front door of the Burdick home being made while she was in New York. Pennell did not have her key for his possession at any time. Pennell had never borrowed the key from her.

Mrs. Burdick said she had received no information as to who killed her husband. She swore she had no knowledge or information as to who killed him. She had never heard any one say that he or she was going to do it.

"That's all," said Mr. Coatsworth.

Cross-examined by Attorney Hartzell, Mrs. Burdick said that Pennell learned at the charity ball that Burdick had secured from her the letter which Pennell had written to her. He seemed agitated and wanted the letters back.

"Did he fear the revelations of divorce action?"

"Yes, very much."

Mrs. Burdick said Burdick tried to throw her and Pennell together. She said Pennell always sought her.

"He was infatuated with you?"

"He was."

"Were you ever in a compromising position with him?"

"No, sir."

"Were your relations with him ever criminal?"

"No, sir."

"Did he ever make any improper suggestions to you?"

"No."

ALWAYS A GENTLEMAN.
"He was always a perfect gentleman?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then why was he afraid of the divorce proceedings?"

"He was afraid of being humiliated."

"As you came from Atlantic City and promised your husband that you would be a good girl, did you resist Pennell and refuse to make appointments with him?"

"I did."

"And did he constantly solicit you and importune you and waylay you, and did you finally yield?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was Mr. Burdick fond of the ladies?"

"Yes, he was very fond of them."

She knew nothing of the counter-charges made in the divorce proceedings against Mr. Burdick, except what Mr. Pennell had told her.

"If Pennell or anyone else had made any threats against your husband, what would you have done?"

"I should have warned him."

NO THREATS.
"Pennell never made any threats?"

"No."

"Mr. Burdick and Mrs. Pennell were very friendly?"

"Yes, sir."

"And he would have admitted her to his home at any time?"

"Yes, sir."

"At night?"

"Yes, sir."

"Without any fear?"

"Yes, sir."

"Mrs. Pennell had been in your house many times?"

"Yes, sir."

"And she was familiar with the dining-room and the den?"

"Yes, sir."

"The door of the den faced the front door, did it not?"

"Yes, sir."

"And a person could tap on the window of the front door and attract the attention of any one in the den without ringing the door bell?"

"Yes, sir."

By the court: "Didn't you know that Mrs. Pennell loved her husband?"

"She may have once."

"Did you and Mrs. Pennell ever have any conversation on the subject? Didn't she feel that you had wronged her?"

"No, I don't think she did. She knew it was Arthur's fault."

Mrs. Burdick did not know that it was Mrs. Pennell's love for her husband which made her refuse to agree to a divorce. It was because she dreaded the publicity and the scandal of divorce proceedings, she thought. She knew now that Mrs. Pennell went to see Burdick about the matter.

"Don't you know that Mrs. Pennell was at Mr. Burdick's home the night of the murder?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't any one tell you that she was?"

"No, sir."

DID NOT KNOW.
"Did you know that Pennell was there that night?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't any one tell you he was there?"

"No, sir."

"You have no reason for believing he was there?"

"No, sir."

Re-examination by Mr. Coatsworth: When Mr. Burdick made you give him the box containing your letters, what did he do with it?"

"He turned it over to my mother without removing the letters."

Mrs. Burdick was then excused. The court suspended until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

AN ATTACK ON OYSTERS

Parker's Battery Victorious Over Army of Bivalves.

LED BY CAPT. J. T. BROWN

This Gentleman the Host of the Evening—After the Feast War Incidents and Stories were indulged—Elaborate Decorations.

Captain J. Thompson Brown entertained his old comrades of Parker's Battery at an oyster supper last night, and the occasion proved an enjoyable and memorable one.

The invitation is couched in part in these words: "Captain J. Thompson Brown presents his compliments and requests the pleasure of your company at an oyster supper given in continued honor of you and your dead comrades' heroic services rendered in nineteen pitched battles from Manassas to Appomattox."

The supper was given in a room over Francione's restaurant, and nearly all the Richmond members of the battery now living were present. Secretary S. Carter Weisiger, of the Battery Association, says, in the announcement of the supper: "No speeches, but he who falls when called upon to tell a war incident or sing a song will be turned over to the firing detachment; No. 2 will insert him in the muzzle of the gun; No. 1 will ram him home; No. 3 will hold him under his thumb until every spark of life is extinguished, puncturing him with the priming wire, and No. 4, with his lanyard, will fire him out among the irretrievably lost in the estimation of all good Americans."

OYSTERS FOR ALL.
Some fine stories were told. Not a person present was allowed to escape if he showed his head above the table. But this is anticipating. First came the oysters.

The Richmond members met at the office of their host at 8 o'clock and went in a body to the hall. When they were all duly seated the oysters were brought in. First came the bivalves on the half shell. Then they came in "a stew." Finally crisp fried ones came on, and last of all beer and cigars. One of the decorations of the table were miniature cannon, carriage and all. These were trained on great bowls of fresh, tender oysters. The room was tastefully and elaborately decorated with Confederate battle flags and made a brave showing. When the feasting was over and the acquaintance of the oysters had been fully made, Captain Brown, who is a good Methodist, began to call for experiences. Mr. Thomas J. Todd expressed the pleasure he felt in being present. The memories of the day were very dear to him. He loved to think of them, and was glad of any occasion that brought the comrades of those struggles together. "Uncle Davy" Richardson talked well. It was all about the war, and modern things, such as running for Congress, were not thought of. Corporal "Blivins," otherwise Mr. William M. Evans, told of the most remarkable little party that ever lived, and how once he had been fully made, Captain Alexander at Fredericksburg, making his horse lie down in a fence corner and then himself rolling down the hill. Captain D.

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